

NEW NATIONAL ERA

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1870.

The United States Treasury account for August shows yet another large reduction of the national debt, amounting to nearly thirteen and a half millions of dollars for the month. This is another tremendous blow at the Democrats at the outset of the fall political campaign. Neither their lying resolutions, nor any sophistries they may employ on the stump, can break the force, or check the influence of the steady reduction of the national debt, and the consequent reduction of national taxation. The people know and appreciate facts; and they cannot be deceived by mere talk.

UNDER the laws passed by a Republican Congress, no citizen in all the Republic has any greater privileges given him by the laws than his neighbor enjoys. The rights of all, rich and poor, high and low, of every race, religion, color, or position, are protected precisely alike. The Democrats bitterly opposed, and still denounce this law. They would have some citizens constitute a privileged class, possessing more and higher rights than their neighbors. They would have some citizens constitute an inferior and abject class, having no rights which the aristocratic class would be bound to respect.

The National debt was paid off during the month of August at the rate of about half a million dollars a day. During the past six months the daily reduction has been more than \$448,000. And during every day since President Grant began his economical administration the debt has been lessened—and with it the taxes and other burdens of the people—by more than \$300,000,000. Here are the figures:

Debt decreed during August. \$13,044,325.09
Debt dec. since March 1, 1870. 82,407,326.76
Debt dec. since March 4, 1869. 169,543,109.10

The New York Commercial Advertiser says: "When Gen. McClellan returned from Europe he was comparatively a poor man. Now he is said to be in the possession of an income amounting to nearly \$30,000. His salary as Superintendent of the Stevens Battery is \$12,500 a year, and in connection with the commission for the reconstruction of our docks, and also with the various railroads throughout the country, are the fruitful sources of this very comfortable little yearly fortune."

The Republican party has enacted the grandest laws for the benefit of the laboring men. Under Democratic rule one-third of the Republic was closed against the free working man, and he was compelled to compete with unpaid labor, and looked upon as a mendicant. But the Republican party has so legislated that labor is now respectable in every part of the Republic; and so that a day's work anywhere in the United States is sure of fair wages. Free labor and fair wages have been extended all over the country by the Republican party, against the worst opposition of the Democratic party.

The New York Nation says it was designated by the Cincinnati Labor Congress, as one of the three official "organs" of the concern. This "honor" the Nation pointedly declines, and says that it can in no wise agree with the wonderful platform constructed by the Congress, and the debates have not inspired it with that respect for the Congress which it would like to feel. It expresses its opinion that a good many of the leaders of the Congress were either false prophets or charlatans; and it ridicules the desire frequently expressed in the debates for more paper money.

The writer of this item has made several attempts to inform the New York Tribune that the Republican party was created and named at Jackson, in the State of Michigan, on the sixth day of July, 1854, and twice it has published the proof over his own signature. And yet it ignores the facts, and claims the honor for New York. Only a week ago it asserted that the party was organized and christened at Saratoga, in that State, in 1854, when the fact is that the name Republican was not adopted there until the next year. Certainly, and we believe not until 1856. The credit of creating and naming the Republican party belongs to the State of Michigan on y.

The Nation shrewdly explains the Democratic sympathy for Napoleon by calling attention to the fact that it is particularly observable in "all that kind of Democrats who believe in the bottom of their hearts that true Democracy is a false doctrine, and that the only sound way of governing men is to keep them well in the hands of a few leaders. Profound contempt for the Roman populace was never felt by a Roman aristocrat elected by suffrage, than is felt for their fellow citizens by a large class of our Democratic politicians, and thus is partly to be explained the attitude of the Democratic journals in the present war. The Irish race has something to do with it, but the instinctive sympathy of Tammany despotism with Napoleon has more."

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE, according to a telegram from Providence, R. I., is now at Narragansett, being somewhat indisposed from exposure during his recent excursion to the Northwest. Senator Sprague is in Providence, R. I. He has no knowledge of the unfavorable character of Judge Chase's illness, as reported in New York. The New York World says: "The serious illness of Chief Justice Chase calls forth a great deal of sympathy. He is unable to walk without assistance, and his mind is rapidly shattered and impaired. The Chief Justice is only sixty-two. He is attended by physicians of great skill, and the hope is that he may recover."

REDUCTIONS OF GOVERNMENT EXPENSES.—The expenditures of the Government for the eighteen months from September 1st, 1867, to March 1st, 1869, were \$328,765,689.89, and the expenditures from March 1st, 1869, to September 1st, 1870, the first eighteen months of President Grant's Administration, were \$245,912,629.12; a decrease of \$82,853,060.77, as compared with the last eighteen months of Johnson's Administration. This decrease is shown by the books of the Treasury, although the pensions have increased about \$5,000,000 per annum during President Grant's Administration. The Executive and miscellaneous expenses in the eighteen months of Johnson's Administration above mentioned were \$23,352,322.37, and in the eighteen months of President Grant's Administration they were \$19,044,091.02. The expenses of the War Department decreased from \$162,836,593.19, to \$82,619,058.81, and the Navy Department expenses from \$36,746,544.70 to \$31,205,615.71. The interest saved amounts to \$7,800,561.68.

A one-armed newspaper carrier in Everett, Mass., has, at odd times, built himself a two-story French roof house, 26 feet by 42 feet. All the work was done by him, except raising the frame, setting the door and window frames and the plastering. Who says one-armed men must grind hand organs for a living?

The first of a new series of stamped envelopes for the Post Office Department will not be issued until the first of October. The contract, amounting to \$224,000 per annum, and lasting for four years, for furnishing the new designs, was for Tuesday awarded to Messrs. Dempsey & O'Toole, of Washington.

The Crowning Victory.

The New York Tribune of Monday thus announces the result of the last day of the struggle: "With the fall of the Emperor Napoleon, the capture of France is practically ended. Paris a Capital without a Government, a city without a head, or an army, with a thousand conflicting councils, may attempt an imprudent resistance. Metz, Strasbourg, and the frontier fortresses, may obstinately delay their surrender; the Ministry may attempt, if they retain power, to carry out their vain threat of continuing the struggle with new levies; but the war is, nevertheless, over. France has lost her leadership in Europe, and can scarcely, for the present century to come, be reckoned among the great military Powers of the world—not Prussia, but, at least, United Germany—becomes the dominant Nation of the Old World, as clearly as the United States is master of the New.

We publish all we have received up to a very late hour this morning, a remarkable special dispatch to the Tribune, describing the great battle which culminated in the capture of Sedan."

"The previous accounts of King William did not exaggerate; they did not suggest how greatly the French army had been shattered, nor how hopeless their cause had become. Not two days, or at the most three, were needed to crush the great army of 150,000 men which had retreated to Sedan, and compel its surrender. The two Prussian armies, daringly advancing on either bank of the Meuse, formed their junction under the very guns of the citadel of Sedan, and established a complete, crescent-shaped, encirclement, around the army of the French. The western side of the city this line drawing closer and closer, and becoming stronger—contracted, at length carried the commanding points of the field, and when the battle culminated, at five o'clock in the afternoon, the Prussian artillery looked down upon the French army in confusion into the city market street distant. Resistance was in vain; escape was impossible; and nothing remained for the French thus completely surrounded but surrender. At five o'clock on Thursday the French troops, practically no longer an organized army, gave up the struggle. More than one hundred thousand men, forty thousand only as the French Ministers declare, at least six hundred cannon, and all the equipment of a magnificent army, are the least of the fruits of this great victory.

The surrender of Bazaine must of necessity follow. He is powerless to continue the struggle now as he was before the surrender of Lee; and as with the capitulation of Lee's army all the forces of the Southern Confederacy laid down their arms, so with the fall of McMahon the rest go to the wall. Bazaine knows how hopeless is further resistance on his part, and he fortifies himself. Sedan is a city of 100,000 inhabitants, the most important of the French frontier, and the fortress of the Meuse and the Rhine, naturally fall, after a brief delay, into the hands of the Germans.

"Only at Paris can the bloody scenes be renewed; and there the danger is from civil convulsions, not foreign invasion. When the French Republic is restored, the Republic realize how they have been betrayed. The capital of feeling will be terrible, and the military forces there will be powerless to prevent the punishment of the traitors and the overthrow of the semblance of imperialism which remains to insult them."

In another article, discussing the question whether France can continue the struggle, it says:

"France, powerful as she still is, patriotic and enthusiastic as her people continue, cannot hope, in her disorganized condition, to win a battle, or to raise the siege of her Capital, which must follow if peace does not. Nearly all important fortresses, Metz, Sedan, and the forts of the Meuse, and the forts of the Rhine, have been surrendered. The seventy or eighty thousand men whom it is declared by the Paris authorities he still directs, Count Palikao now announces that a large army lies within the defenses at Paris, and that a second is forming on the south of the city. The military forces of France will be organized, it is announced with most discouraging indefiniteness, 'in a few days.' The promise is a deception; it cannot be redeemed. Before 'a few days' elapse, the Prussians will thrust themselves between Paris and the Loire and break up the camps before the latter can march to Paris. The besieged fortress, it is true, detain before them large numbers of the German reserves.

"It is true, also, that two large armies numbering 150,000—perhaps 200,000—of the best German soldiers are required to watch Bazaine. But the garrisons of the fortresses are small, and the army of the Meuse is only the two armies of new troops at Paris and on the Loire with which the French can oppose the advance of those of the two Crown Princes. Their armies Palikao has estimated at 300,000. General Von Moltke estimates 240,000 Prussians and Saxons and Bavarians—United Germany—have been raised. The Crescent which in victory became a fiery circle about Sedan. But these were not all the troops of the two armies named. Large columns had moved west of Metz and took part in the battle at Sedan, while the front of the column marching on Paris was held back by the Loire, the Seine, and the Marne. Hence the estimate of the French Minister is not far from the truth; we are convinced that not fewer than 350,000 German troops are free to pursue an army which the French may attempt to organize. 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